

GLUCK, V.; IOAN, S.

Spectrophotometric determination of microquantities of gallium
in ores. Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.9:551-552 S '62.

LAK, H., Dr.; IOAN, S., dr.; BASARAB, A., dr.

Notes on a case of hyperthyroidism treated with serpasil.
Med. int., Bucur. 3 no.7:1075-1077 Nov 56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Lucrare efectuata in clinica medicala Spitalul "Brincovenap"
I.M.F. Bucuresti.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM, therapy
reserpine, in hypertensive patient)
(RESERPINE, ther. use
hyperthyroidism with hypertension)
(HYPERTENSION, therapy
reserpine, in hyperthyroidism)

RUMANIA/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Physics of the Atom

D-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 8, 1958, No 17684

Author : ~~Stan Ioan~~

Inst : Not Given

Title : Change in the Major Semi-Axis of Atoms Emitting α and β Particles.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR Fil. Iasi. Fiz. si stiinte tehn., 1956, 7, No 2, 99-100

Abstract : An examination of hydrogen-like atoms by the method of the theory of adiabatic invariance with allowance for the intrinsic dimensions of the nucleus leads to the relation

$\sqrt{m} Z e^2 a = \text{const}$
where m is the mass of the electron, Ze the charge of the nucleus, a the major semi-axis of the elliptical orbit of the electron. In the case of a radioactive nucleus, it follows from this relation that the magnitude of the major semi-axis of the orbit of the electron changes with changing charge of the nucleus, connected with the α or β process.

Card : 1/1

IOAN, Stefan
SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: Engineer

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Stiinta si Tehnica, No 7, Jul 1961, pp 14-15.

Data: "The Atomic Submarine Petroleum Tanker."

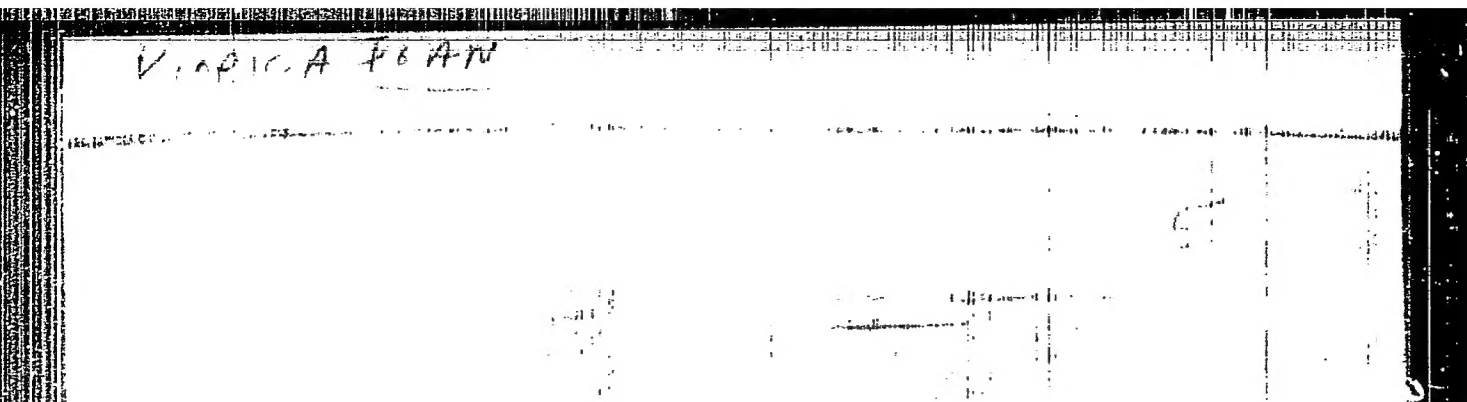
IOAN, Stefan, ing.

The tanker, an atomic submarine. St si Teh Buc 13 no.7:14-15 J1 '61.

✓ The mechanism of alkylation of aromatic nuclei. A
 classic study of the condensation of benzene hydrocar-
 bons with some substituted benzyl benzenesulfonates.
 Costin D. Neutrescu, Serban Taitzeiu, and Vladimir Ioni
 (Acad. Republic Populare, Bucharest, Roumanie)
 Soc. Chim. France 1955, 1172-4. The action of $C_6H_5CH_2Cl$
 SC_6H_5 (I) on C_6H_6 yields Ph_2CH_2 (II) and $C_6H_5SC_6H_5$ (III)
 and is autocatalyzed by III. The reaction is 1st order in I
 and 2nd order in II. The relative rates of reaction of I
 with C_6H_6 , $C_6H_5CH_3$, and m - $CH_3C_6H_4$ are 1:1.6:3.9.
 Aromatic hydrocarbons participate in the rate-determining step.
 A study of the reaction of $C_6H_5CH_2Cl$ with p -methyl-, p -chloro-,
 and m -nitrobenzyl benzenesulfonates leads to the conclusion
 that the essential factor detg. the rate of alkylation of an
 aromatic nucleus is the breaking of a bond. D. The con-
 densation of benzyl chloride and benzene by homo-
 geneous acid catalysts. *Ibid.* 1270-81. $C_6H_5CH_2Cl$ (I) con-
 densation with C_6H_6 is catalyzed by $C_6H_5SC_6H_5$ (II), but not
 by HCl , to give Ph_2CH_2 and HCl . The reaction is 1st
 order in I and 2nd order in II. A probable mechanism is
 given. E. W. *Triplet*

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618620006-2



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CIA-RDP86-00513R000618620006-2"

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - General and Theoretical Topics
of Organic Chemistry.

G-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 46598
 Author : C.D. Nenitzescu, S. Titeica, V. Ioan.
 Inst : Academy of Sciences of ~~Hungary~~ RUMANIAN Peoples Rep.
 Title : Alkylation Reactions of Aromatic Nucleus with Sulfo-
acid and Haloidalkyl Esters Catalysed by Protone
Acids.
 Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 12, No 2, 195-207
 Abstract : The condensation reaction of $C_6H_5SO_2OCH_2C_6H_5$ (I) and
benzene (II) resulting in diphenylmethane (III) and
 $C_6H_5SO_3H$ (IV) was studied. There are practically no
no secondary reactions. The reaction is accelerated

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Research Lab. of Org. Chem,

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - General and Theoretical Topics of
Organic Chemistry.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 46598

by IV and retarded by alkali additions, i.e. it proceeds autocatalytically; the long induction stage disappears at IV addition. The reaction rate with toluene is 2.6 times and with m-xylene 6.7 times greater than with II. The authors assume that the presence of undissociated medium in the first stage causes the formation of mutually bonded ions (ion pairs), thus, the oxonium salt of $[C_6H_5CH_2O + (H)O_2SC_6H_5 \cdot C_6H_5SO_3^-]$ is formed of I and

IV and dissociates into carbon ion $C_6H_5SO_2O^-$, $C_6H_5CH_2^+$ and IV; the carbon ion with II (ArH) produces the alkylated product $ArCH_2C_6H_5$ and H^+ . The reaction satisfies that first order in the relation to I and II

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HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - General and Theoretical Topics
of Organic Chemistry.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 46598

and the second order in the relation to IV. The stage determining the reaction rate is the decomposition of oxonium salt. In order to check the reaction mechanism, alkylation of C_6H_6 by the action of $C_6H_5SO_2OCH_2-$

$-C_6H_4R$, where R is $m-NO_2$ (V), $n-Cl$ (VI) and $n-CH_3$

(VII), at 30 to 60° was investigated. Corresponding to the monomolecular mechanism, the reaction rate drops with the rise of electron-acceptor properties of the substitutes $n-CH_3 > H > n-Cl > m-NO_2$.

$E(act)$ in kcal per mole, $\log A$, $\Delta S(act)$ in cal per mole.degree at 50° are presented: V - 24.9, 13.1, -0.78; VI - 14.9, 8.92, -19.9; I - 6.78, 3.74, -43.6; VII - 3.87, 2.62, -48.7; the Hammett constant

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HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - General and Theoretical Topics
of Organic Chemistry.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 46598

Pis -4.17. The reaction between benzylchloride (VIII) and II results in the formation of III and HCl, it is not catalysed by the latter, but is noticeably accelerated by IV as by a stronger acid. The reaction is of the second order with reference to IV at 80° and the VIII concentration of 0.05 N. The reaction rate is 7 times slower in the case of benzylbromide, and 1000 times greater in the case of benzylfluoride than in the case of V. It is probable that the reaction proceeds via intermediate " - - - " [Haloid] salts in two stages according to the mechanism S_N1.

Card 4/4

IOAN, V.; TEODORESKU, L. [Teodorescu, L.]; TSITSEYKA, Sh. [Titeica, S.],
acad.; NENITSESKU, K.D. [Ninitescu, C.D.], acad.

Mechanism of the reaction of alkylation of the aromatic ring. III.
Catalytic action of benzenesulfonic acid in the reaction of
benzyl chloride with benzene. IV. Alkylation with various benzyl
halides. Rev chimie 4 no.2:171-187 '59. (REAI 9:7)

1. TSentr Khimicheskikh issledovaniy Akademii RNR, Otdel Organicheskoy khimii, Bukharest. 2. Redacteur en chef, Comite de redaction, Revue de Chimie (for Nenitescu)
- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| (Benzene) | (Alkylation) | (Aromatic compounds) |
| (Ring compounds) | (Catalysts) | (Benzenesulfinic acid) |
| (Benzyl group) | (Halides) | (Chlorotoluene) |

IOAN, VIORICA

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

1* Dichlorocarbene in the pyrolysis of silver trichloroacetate.
Viorica Ioan, F. Bader, Ecaterina Clorancea, and C. D.
Neutrescu (Arad, Bucharest, Romania). *Angew. Chem.*
72, 418(1960); cf. preceding abstr. The following mech-
anism, postulating dichlorocarbene as intermediate, was
suggested to account for the formation of $(Cl_2CCO)_2O$ in the
pyrolysis of Cl_3CCOAg (I): $I \rightarrow :CCl_2 + CO_2 + AgCl$;
 $:CCl_2 + I \rightarrow (Cl_2CCO_2CCl_2)Ag^+ \rightarrow Cl_2CCOCl + CO +$
 $AgCl$; $Cl_2CCOCl + I \rightarrow (Cl_2CCO)_2O + AgCl$. Gas analy-
sis confirmed the formation of equimolar amts. of CO_2 and
 CO . I heated in cyclohexene at 70° yielded the anhydride
as major product, about 10% dichloronorecaradiene (identified
by gas chromatography), and a considerable amt. of 1-
formylcyclopentene. *Abstracted from* *Chem. Abstr.* 54:11874 (1960).

1-Cl₂C(Bu)
2-JA/ (NEKMA9)

ICAN, Victor; RUFONEI, Margareta; MOSANU, Elena; ELIAN, M.; NENITZESCU,
G. D. [Nenitescu, G.D.]

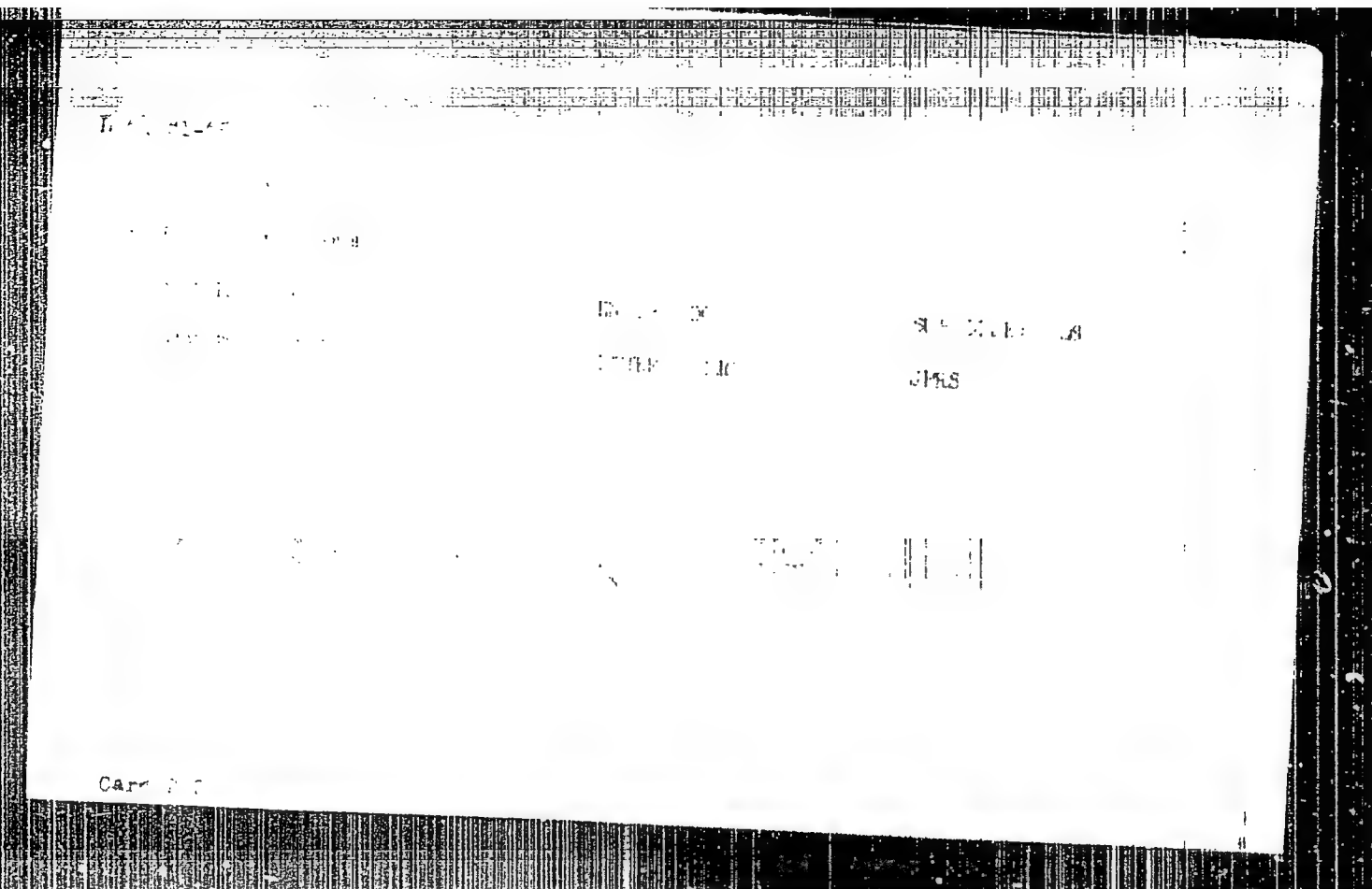
Syntheses of tricyclic ketones containing a cyclopropane ring.
Rev chimie Roum 10 no.2:185-192 F '65.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Rumanian Academy,
Bucharest. Submitted November 17, 1964.

IOAN. Vlora; POPVICI, Margareta; MOSANU, Elena; ELIAN, M.; NENITESCU, C.D.

Syntheses of ketones with a tricyclic skeleton containing the cyclopropane ring. *Studii cerc chim* 14 no.2:171-178 F '65.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Bucharest.
Submitted November 17, 1964.



Diagnosis

ROMANIA

AUGUSTIN, A.I., Colonel, Medical Corps; WASSERSTROM, V., Physician Emeritus (medic emerit), Colonel, Medical Corps; GIURGIU, T., Dr. of Medical Sciences, Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Veterinary Corps; GRIGORESCU, G., Colonel, Medical Corps; MARINESCU, I., Major, Medical Corps; IONESCU, I., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps; and SAFTA, T., Major, Medical Veterinary Corps;

"Experimental Research and Clinical Studies on the Value of Radionephrograms in Hemorrhagic Shock"

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 16, Special No., 1965; pp 71-73

Abstract: Study on dogs, together with later use in unspecified number of patients, of radionephrograms (Nippuran-I131) as method of diagnosis and monitoring of the severity of shock and renal function recovery capacity; results indicate that this may be a valuable adjunct in diagnosis and evaluation. 7 graphs.

RUMANIA

WASSERSTROM, V., Colonel, Medical Corps; AUGUSTIN, Al., Dr. of Medical Sciences, Colonel, Medical Corps; GIURGIU, T., Physician Emeritus (medic emerit), Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Veterinary Corps; GRIGORESCU, C., Colonel, Medical Corps; MARINESCU, I., Major, Medical Corps; IOANESCU, I., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps; and SAFTA, T., Major, Medical Corps.

"Experimental and Clinical Studies of Evaluation of Radionephrograms in Renal Insufficiency"

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 16, Special No., 1965; pp 73-77

Abstract: Experiment on dogs with nephrograms to monitor severity and cause of renal insufficiency due to pre-renal (hemorrhagic shock) or post-renal (bilateral ureteral ligation) causes or to renal ones, as in patients with renal parenchymatous lesions. The differing patterns of radionephrograms are most helpful diagnostic and prognostic indicators. 6 graphs.

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- 18 -

BRUCKNER, Silvia, conf.; IOANESI, Iulia, dr.; RUSU, V., dr.; DRAGOIU, Tatiana; POPESCU, ~~Manuela~~

Acute meningitis produced by germs of the group Acinetobacter (Moraxella). Med. intern. (Bucur.) 16 no.8:991-998 Ag '64.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli contagioase nr. 1, Institutul medico-farmaceutic, Bucuresti si Institutul de seruri si vaccinuri "Dr. I. Cantacuzino".

IOANESI, N., Ing.

The quality of motor gasolines on the world market and in Rumania.
Petrol si gaze 15 no.9:505-518 S '64.

FIGULEVSKIY, V.V.; IGANESOVA, A.L.; KARKHOVA, E.A.; TROFIMOV, V.M.

Reduction of vanadium ions. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.9:
1898-1902 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov.

GLIKMAN, L.S.; IOANESYAN, Yu.R.; IOANNESYAN, R.A.

Using turbines with falling pressure lines and axial drill
pumps. Neft. khoz. 41 no.2:13-19 F '63. (MIRA 17:8)

IOANID, Virgil, ing.

An idea which is no more new, satellite cities. St ni Tea Bus
16 no.10:42-43 0 '64.

BRUCKNER, Silvia, conf.; TEODORESCU, Tatiana, dr.; IOANESI, Iulia, dr.;
TEODORESCU, G., dr.; CONSTANTINESCU, S., dr.; GOTARCEA, S., dr.;
ISBASESCU, C., chimiste; GARIBALDI, A.

The role of bacterial superinfection in the evolution of epidemic
hepatitis. Med. intern. 14 no.4:423-432 Ap '62.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli infectioase nr. 1, I.M.F.
(director: prof. M. Voiculescu).

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS)
(STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS) (PNEUMONIA) (OTITIS MEDIA)

RUMANIA

UDC: 616.988:616.428

MARINESCU, Gh., Dr, SARATEANU, D., Dr, ATHANASIU, Pierrette, Dr, GHEORGHIU, V., Dr, BANICA, A., Dr, IOANESI, I., Dr, and DRAGOMIR, V., Dr. Work performed at the Institute of Inframicrobiology (Institutul de Inframicrobiologie) of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Rumania (Academia Republicii Socialiste Romania).

"Benign Lymphoreticulosis with Erythematous-Nodular Eruption After Inoculation."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 11, No 5, Sep-Oct 66, pp 399-405.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The authors report a case of benign inoculation lymphoreticulosis with erythema nodosa in a 56-year old woman. The laboratory tests confirming the diagnosis included positive intradermal reactions with the psittacosis heteroantigen and with the specific antigen prepared from lymph node pus, complement-fixation and hemagglutination-inhibition tests, etc. Clinical and epidemiologic data showed the presence of a non-bacterial purulent inguinal adenopathy and close contact with cats.

1/2

BRUCKNER, Silvia, conf.; TEODORESCU, Tatiana, dr.; TEODORESCU, Geta, dr.;
IOANESI, Iulia, dr.; CONSTANTINESCU, Sanda, dr.; COTARCEA, Sofia, dr.;
IZBASESCU, Aretia, chimist; GARIBALDI, Anastasia, chimist

Investigations concerning the factors determining the evolution of
epidemic hepatitis in children. The role of viral superinfections.
Med. intern. 15 no.2:179-184 F '63.

1. Lucrare afectuata in Clinica de boli contagioase I.M.F., Bucuresti.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (MEASLES) (MEASLES, GERMAN)
(CHICKENPOX) (MUMPS) (RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS)
(VIRUS DISEASES)

27737

R/007/61/012/010/001/001
D019/D105

11.0122

AUTHORS: Ioanesi, N., Engineer, and Ionescu, C., Engineer

TITLE: Molecular sieves. Their potential application in the production of high-octane gasolines

PERIODICAL: Petrol și Gaze, v. 12, no. 10, 1961, 460 - 466

TEXT: After a brief introduction on the properties and application of molecular sieves, the authors describe their application in the separation of n-paraffinic hydrocarbons from the other hydrocarbons present in gasoline fractions, in order to increase the octane number of gasolines. The authors briefly mention the "Molex" and "Texaco" processes, and present some results obtained in a "Parasorb" pilot station. In this installation, 642 cu m/day of catalytic reformat with an octane number of 80, or 94 after ethylation, have been subjected to separation, producing 572 cu m/day of "denormalized" product with an octane number of 89, or 99 after ethylation, and 70 cu m/day of "normalized" product. Fig. 6 shows the operation principle of the "Parasorb" installation. All experiments have proved the

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D019/D105

Molecular sieves. Their potential

advantages of applying the separation process by molecular sieves in addition to catalytic reforming. This combination has also been studied in connection with the possible improvement of the catalytic reforming process by previous treatment of the material by molecular sieves. Laboratory tests have confirmed that the removal of n-paraffins before the reforming operation has the following advantages; (1) increase in the efficiency of the reforming installation; (2) achievement of the same reformat at a lower temperature; and (3) use of the separated n-paraffins as a raw material in isomerization, pyrolysis and fuel preparation. The application of the separation process is especially advantageous in an isomerizing installation with platinum catalyst. Tests carried out in a pilot station to separate an isomerization product of the following composition: nC_6 - 26.3% and iC_6 - 73.7%, produced in the desorption the following three products: (1) a "denormalized" product with a concentration of 98.5% iC_6 , representing 67.0%; (2) a low-pressure product, the concentration of nC_6 and iC_6 being approximately equal; and (3) a

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Molecular sieves. Their potential

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D019/D105

desorption product with a concentration of 94.7%. The intermediate product amounted to approx. 10%; its recirculation or its use in isomerization was possible. If no high degree of purity is required, it may be admixed to the "denormalized" product. The separation process with molecular sieves is generally added to isomerization or even to isomerization with additional catalytic reforming, allowing for the processing of gasoline until a very high octane number is reached. There are 8 figures, 3 tables and 13 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 11 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: J. F. Walter and M.J. Sterba: The 5th World Congress on Petroleum, New York, 1959, v. III, p. 15 - 27; R.G. Brown, R.A. Rightmire, and N.A. Strecker: The 5th World Congress on Petroleum, 1959, v. III, p. 299 - 310; G.R. Brown, R.A. Rightmire, and H.A. Strecker: The Oil and Gas Journal, v. 57, no. 24; and, Chemical Engineering, 11, 1956, p. 128 - 130.

Card 3/5

DARABAN, V., ing.; IOANESI, N., ing.

Secondary processes of the crude oil working. Petrol si gaze 13 no.11:
501-508 N '62.

CONRAD, M., ing.; IOANESI, N., ing.

Study of viscosity-temperature relations in mineral oils.
Petrol si gaze 14 no.3:150-159 Ja '63.

IOANESYAN, R.

Traffic control on the city's main arteries should be assigned
to volunteer public inspectors. Za rul. 19 no.4:18-19 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Predsedatel' Moskovskogo gorodskogo Soveta obshchestvennykh
avtoinspektorov.

(Traffic safety)

TER-GRIGOR'YAN, A.I., inzh.; AVETISYAN, A.A., inzh.; GASEAN-DZHALALOV, A.B., inzh.; GUKHMAN, M.I., inzh. [deceased]; DAVTYAN, S.Kh., inzh.; DADASHEV, B.B., kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased]; DANIYKLYANTS, A.A., inzh.; DEDUSENKO, G.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; IOANESYAN, R.A., inzh.; KARASIK, Y.Ye., inzh.; KULIYEV, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; KULI-ZADE, K.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; LANGLEBEN, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; MADERA, R.S., inzh. [deceased]; MIKHAYLOV, V.R., inzh.; MURADOV, I.M., inzh.; POLYAKOV, Z.D., inzh.; PROTAPOV, G.W., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAROYAN, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; SEID-RZA, M.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; TARANKOV, V.V., inzh.; FRIDMAN, M.Ye., inzh.; SEMEYDEROV, M.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; YASHNIKOVA, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHTEYN-GEL', A.S., red.isd-va

[Driller's handbook] Spravochnik burovogo мастера. Izd.2., ispr. 1 dop. Baku, Azerbaidzhanakoe gos.isd-vo neft.i nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1960. 783 p. (Oil well drilling) (MIRA 13:5)

IONNESYAN, Yu.R.

Conditions determining the quality of the footage and the possibilities for improving it in turbine drilling. Neft. khoz. 41 no. 1:15-19 Ja '63. (MIRA 17:7)

SHATSOV, Nakhman Isaakovich; prof.; FEDOROV, Vasilii Sergeyevich;
KULIYEV, Saftar Mekhtiyevich; IOANNESYAN, Hovh. Arsen'yevich;
SHISHCHENKO, Roman Ivanovich; GLIKMAN, Leonid Solomonovich;
BALETSKIY, Pavel Vladimirovich; TIMOFEEV, N.S., inzh.,
retsenzent; ISAYEVA, V.V., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, N.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Drilling oil and gas wells] Burenie neftiannykh i gazovykh
skvazhin. Pod obshchey red. N.I.Shatsova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo nef. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 666 p.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Oil well drilling)

IOANNESYAN, R.A.

Increasing the indices of turbine drilling at great depths.
Neft. khoz. 41 no. 1146-11 N '63. (MIRA 17:7)

SOV/128-59-10-9/24

18(5), 30(1)

AUTHOR: Ioanesyants, M.Ya., Engineer

TITLE: The Problem of Industrial Sanitation Engineering in Foundries and the Configuration of the Buildings

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 10, pp 29-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author compares different configurations of foundry buildings and their advantages and shortcomings in relation to sanitation engineering. Before the war, foundry buildings in the USSR were built with rectangular configuration. Later, the foundries acquired a configuration with open yards to obtain better ventilation conditions. But since these open yards are not ventilated, gas and dust containing air accumulate there. New foundry buildings of Ford and Chevrolet in the USA and in England are rectangular and are air-conditioned by a powerful industrial ventilation system. The foundry buildings of the Moskovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod (Moscow Automobile Works) are also shaped rectangularly and they are well ventilated. The author states that the configuration of buildings is quite an important problem.

Card 1/1

IOANIA, G.

Algebraic Methods for the Computation of Relay Circuits. Electrical
Engineering, #6:237:Jun 55

21(3)(8)

RUM/3-59-10-10/16

AUTHORS: Drăgut, A; Ioanid, D.; Drimuș, I., and Dumitrescu, V.

TITLE: Initiating Oxidation Reaction With the Aid of
Radioactive Radiations.

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, 1959, Vol 10, Nr 10, pp 589-593

ABSTRACT: The influence of the total dose upon the following was studied in this article: a) Products of the oxidation reaction. It was established that extended radiation of the oxidation reaction causes a reduction of the peroxide factor and the acidity, and an increase of the ester factor; b) Conversion into acid. It was established that the increase in acid conversion by approximately 7.5 units corresponded to an increase of the total dose from $1.15 \cdot 10^{19}$ ev to $2.88 \cdot 10^{19}$ ev. The influence of the dose delivered upon the oxidation reaction was studied; it was established that the dose delivered tended to increase the acidity factor by diminishing the induction period.

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RUM/3-59-10-10/16

Initiating Oxidation Reaction With the Aid of Radioactive Radiations

Also, it was established that the acid conversion of the paraffin decreased.

The influence of the temperature upon the oxidation reaction was also studied, establishing that:

a) The acidity increased with the temperature attaining a maximum at 150°C; b) the peroxide value decreased with the increase in temperature;

c) the percent of acid conversion of the paraffin increased. During the experiments conducted at the Laboratorul de radiochimie (Radiochemical Laboratory) of ICECHIM and previously published, the Laboratory phase of the method of oxidation for technical paraffin was developed. The influence of the dose delivered upon the oxidation process is not very well known; N.A. Bah and collaborators found that at low temperatures, the yield of the oxidation reaction does not depend on the dose delivered at the beginning of the

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Initiating Oxidation Reaction With the Aid of Radioactive
Radiations

process, but that the yield of the secondary
reactions greatly depends on it.
There are 5 graphs and 4 tables.

Card 3/3



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS	
<p>IOANID, G. 10</p> <p><i>CN</i></p> <p>Certain derivatives of furfural. Al. Minovici, G. Ioanid and I. Nicolae. <i>Rev. chim. Romania</i> 10, 181-8 (1967). The reaction of furfural with the cyanohydrins of certain aromatic aldehydes was investigated in view of the prepn. of oxazoles. Modifying the method previously discussed (Fischer and Minovici, <i>Rev. 10, 103 (1965)</i>), a mixt. of 5 g. PhCH(OH)CN and 3 g. furfural was dissolved in 25 g. CHCl₃ and HCl gas passed in vigorously during 0.5 hr. at approx. -5°. A 80% yield of the oxazole-HCl was obtained, which yielded the oxazole, subliming at 212°, upon dissolving in 10 times the amt. of abs. alc. and boiling. A corresponding HCl salt was obtained from 15 g. p-MeOC₆H₄CH(OH)CN and 8 g. furfural in 40 g. CHCl₃; the oxazole m. 220°. The difficult synthesis of furfural cyanohydrin was accomplished according to Minovici, by mixing 15 g. of KCN with 15 g. furfural in anhyd. ether, vigorously cooling, and adding concd. HCl drop by drop. After 24 hrs. an oily product was obtained, which yielded the cryst. cyanohydrin on distg. off the ether and crystg. from alc. Reaction of 7 g. of this product with 8 g. BzH and 10 cc. anhyd. ether and subsequent passage of HCl for 0.5 hr. produces 80% of a <i>compd. (I)</i>, m. 216° after recrystn. from abs. alc. Condensation of furfural with PhNHCH₂CN in anhyd. ether and passage of HCl produces a quickly crystg. product which is left standing for 24 hrs., filtered and washed in ether. On dissolving the imidazole, a <i>compd. of formula (II)</i> is obtained.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{OC}-\text{O} \\ \\ \text{HC:N:CH}_3 \text{ (I)} \end{array}$ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{array}{c} \text{PhC}-\text{NH} \\ \\ \text{HC:N:CCl}_2 \text{ (II)} \end{array}$ </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Margaret Juett</p>					
<p>ASD-55 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000</p>					

10

LOANID, G.

CO

Difurylbutadiene and difurylbutadiene. Their preparation by means of organo-magnesium compounds. Al. Miculescu, G. Ionescu and I. Niculescu; *Rev. Roum. chim.* Roum. 14, 187(1962).--Furfural is condensed with furfural in the course of a benzoin condensation of furfural, immediately giving furfural, which, subsequently isolated in an oil, medium, is converted to furfural. The latter may be reduced by LiAlH_4 . The organo-Mg compound, in petrol. first and small portions of pulverized LiAlH_4 added, the reaction mixt. then being heated on a H_2O bath for 3 hrs. The complex is decomposed by acidulated H_2O , the product exhausted in ether and after evapn. of the ether, difurylbutadiene finally recrystd. from alc. to a m. p. of 145° . Difurylbutadiene, m. 128° , is prepd. in an analogous manner from RiMgI . The products are remarkably stable.

Margaret Jones

ASS. SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

[illegible]

10

LOANID, G.
CA

NEW compounds of the furan nucleus. Al Mignani and Ghannam. *Bul. soc. chim. Romania* 15, 40-53 (1953).

In the reaction between aromatic aldehydes, diketones, and NH_3 , one of 3 types of compds. may be formed: an oxazole (I), an imidazole (II), or an open-branched-chain compd. (III). The authors investigated the reaction between $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCOCOC}_6\text{H}_4$, NH_3 , and the following aldehydes: SOH , α -naphthaldehyde, furfural and piperonal. In each case a compd. of either type I or III was formed.

W. A. Moore

ADD-66 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP SYMBOLS

101000 NIP DIV 406

COLLECTION

QUALITY DIV 141

										1st and 2nd Copies										1st and 2nd Copies									
										PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
I-LOANID, G.										Reaction of β -ketone esters of the furan ring. Al. Mitsunobu and G. Isonid. <i>Bull. soc. chim. Roumanie</i> 17, 107-20 (1935). -cf. C. A. 28, 140°. <i>Et furoylacetate</i> (I) (20 g.); 2.5 g. Na in 25 g. alc., and 15 g. MeI, heated in a sealed flask at 70° until reaction of the mixt. is no longer alk., gives <i>Et furoylmethacrylate</i> (II), bp 143°. Methylation of II with MeI gives <i>Et furoylmethacrylate</i> (III), bp 150°. I with NH ₄ R gives <i>Et furoylmethacrylate</i> (IV), bp 148°. IV given <i>Et furoylmethacrylate</i> (V), bp 177°; and II gives <i>Et furoylmethacrylate</i> (VI). I (20 g.), 5.2 g. Na in 70 g. alc. and 25 g. BrCH ₂ CH ₂ Br, heated at 100° for 2 hrs., give <i>Et furoylcyclopropanecarboxy- late</i> (VII), bp 140-9°. The above acetates when heated with 30% NH ₃ , give the following corresponding ac- etamides: <i>furoyl</i> (VIII), m. 150°; <i>furoylmethyl</i> , m. 153°; <i>furolydimethyl</i> , m. 164°, <i>furolydimethyl</i> , m. 164°; <i>furolyethyl</i> , m. 180°; <i>furolydiethyl</i> , m. 164°. The Na deriv. of VII, heated with BrCH ₂ CH ₂ Br, gives the amide, m. 162°, of <i>furoylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid</i> . Hydrolysis of the acetates with HCl gives the following ketones: <i>furyl Et ketone</i> , bp 92° (<i>aminocarbene</i> , m. 100°); <i>furyl</i> <i>Pr ketone</i> , bp 90° (<i>aminocarbene</i> , m. 90°); <i>furyl iso-Pr</i> <i>keto</i> , bp 97°; <i>furyl iso-Bu keto</i> , bp 98° (<i>aminocarbene</i> , m. 174°); <i>n-butyl-β-ethyl-α-furylketo</i> , bp 97° (<i>ami- nocarbene</i> , 102°); <i>furyl cyclopropyl keto</i> , bp 78° (<i>ami- nocarbene</i> , m. 167°). With EtMgBr III gives a small amt. of <i>Et n-decyl-β-furyl-β-ethyl-α-hydroxypropionate</i> ; V gives <i>furoylmethyl ketone</i> , bp 84°. With PhMgBr, VII gives <i>Et 1-(furfuraphenylmethyl)-1-cyclopropanecarboxy-</i> , bp 180°. III gives <i>2-furyl-2-methyl-ethyl propene</i> , bp 181° (<i>aminocarbene</i> , m. 125°); and V gives <i>furfuraphenyl-</i> <i>carbinol</i> , m. 90°. W. J. Peters.										10									
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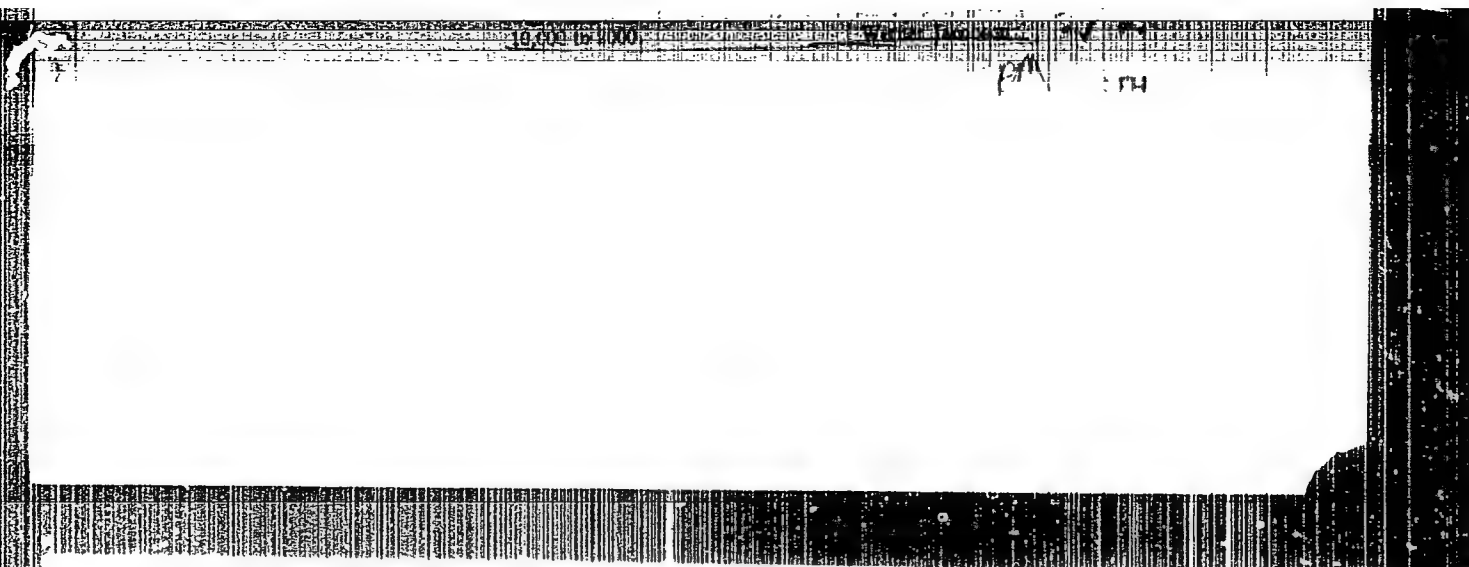
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618620006-2"

IOANID, G.

Distr: 453c 2 cys

Initiation of the oxidation reaction of technical paraffin by means of the γ -radiation of Co⁶⁰. I. Drăgăș, G. Ioanid, A. Drăgăș, P. Vasilescu, and V. Dumitrescu. Acad. rep. populare Române, Studii cercetări chim. 7, No. 1, 70-04 (1969).—The effect of γ -radiation on the oxidn. of some Romanian tech. paraffins was studied by measuring the acidity, peroxide, and sapon. indexes as a function of radiation dose and temp. The possibility of oxidizing pre-irradiated paraffins also was examd. and a schematic drawing of a pilot plant utilizing this method is presented. It is concluded that the radiochem. reaction offers definite advantages over the conventional catalytic oxidn. process.

S. Alexander Stern

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17(12), 5(1), 15(0)

RUM/3-59-9-5/67

AUTHOR: Ioanid, G. Doctor, Constantinide, A. & Dragnea, F.

TITLE: The Preparation of Mercaptothiazolin Through the Action of Carbon Disulfide on Monoethanolamine

PERIODICAL: Revista de chimie, 1959, Nr 9, pp 510-511 (Rumania)

ABSTRACT: The authors point to the various utilizations of mercaptothiazolin-2-thiazolin-2-thiol, as antithyroidian, accelerator of the vulcanization process, stabilizer for polyvinyl acetate and polyvinyl-butiral, etc. The tests effectuated for the preparation of mercaptothiazolin, in accordance with the data found in the literature, showed small efficiencies of about 10%. The experiments made in the conditions established by the authors (increased quantity of CS₂, longer duration of reflux (50 hours)) led to an efficiency of 91% of crystallized mercaptothiazolin, with a melting point of 103-104°C and recrystallized products with m.p. 105-106°C, with an efficiency of 84%. In the preparation of mercaptothiazolin, technical substances

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RUM/3-59-9-5/67

The Preparation of Mercaptothiazolin Through the Action of Carbon Disulfide on Monoethanolamine

were used, and the potassium hydrate was replaced with sodium hydroxide. By the tests carried out, in which an efficiency of 84% of pure mercaptothiazolin was obtained, the reaction of Knorr (Ref 5) of recognition of monoethanolamine was transformed into a reaction of preparation of mercaptothiazolin. The authors give full details on their experimental preparation. There are 7 tables and 5 references, 3 of which are German, 1 American and 1 French. ✓

Card 2/2

RUM/3-59-10-2/16

30(1)

AUTHORS: Ioanid, G., Doctor; Bunus, F., Engineer and
Popescu, M., Chemist.

TITLE: Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Studying Some
Parameters in the Manufacture of Superphosphates

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, 1959, Vol 10, Nr 10, pp 556-558

ABSTRACT: A number of parameters are of decisive influence
in producing superphosphate, especially on quality.
These parameters cannot be determined by using
conventional chemical procedures so that radio-
active isotopes are the only way. This study deals
with two parameters, the time of retention and
homogenization. Two series of determinations
were made at the "Petre Poni" Uzina (Plant) and
the "Karl Marx" Combinatul Chimic (Chemical Combi-
nat) for this study using the P^{32} isotopes. The
first series of determinations at the "Petre Poni"
Plant used an existing "Vinița" malaxator where
the raw material entered the malaxator at one end

Card 1/3

RUM/3-59-10-2/16

Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Studying Some Parameters in
the Manufacture of Superphosphates

and the paste left it through an overfall with a varying level. The capacity variation within the malaxator influenced the time of retention. The second series of experiments comprised determinations of the time of retention and homogenization effected with the same malaxator after a number of modifications of some deficiencies which showed up during the first series of experiments. The "Karl Marx" Combinat used a bunker for determining the phosphate; it had a revolving table at its lower part and a knife with a variable opening. This system did not function at its best, due to the humidity of the material. The acid was pumped directly into the malaxator from a storage tank. The malaxator was 4.25 m long and in a horizontal position. The raw material entered the malaxator at one end and left the paste at the other end opposite the feed; in

Card 2/3

RUM/3-59-10-2/16

Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Studying Some Parameters in
the Manufacture of Superphosphates

falling, the paste entered a tunnel with a number of narrow-gage RR lorries which discharged the solidified superphosphate into a storage building. The process was not continuous. One charge took approximately 20 to 30 minutes. The quantity of acid varied in proportion to the amount of phosphate. The time of retention was shorter than generally prescribed by pertinent literature; this can be extended either by using a longer malaxator or by reducing the feed rate. The homogenization was not complete in many cases. The installation for determining the raw material did not function in perfect conditions due to the quality of the superphosphate. ✓

There are 6 graphs and 2 tables.

Card 3/3

R/003/60/011/005/003/023
A125/A026

AUTHORS: Ioanid, G., Doctor; Novac, V., Doctor

TITLE: The Utilization of Radioactive Isotopes¹⁹ in the Chemical Industry

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, 1960, Vol. 11, No. 5, pp. 255 - 261

TEXT: At present, radioactive isotopes are more and more applied in chemical industry for radiometry and chemical reactions under the influence of radiation. Radiometry can be used in chemical industry for determining the retention time of a material in a continuous technological system; for determining the homogenation of a mixture; for measuring the volume of a liquid, which otherwise would be difficult to be determined; for the determination of the delivery; and for tracing the efficiency of a technological process. Radio measurements have been made already in several Rumanian enterprises; The Uzinele Chimice "Petre Pone" (Chemical Plant) and the Combinatul Chimic "Karl Marx" (Chemical Combine) used P₃₂ for determining the retention time in superphosphate installations. The same enterprises have applied the homogenation method in the Superphosphate and PVC Installations (Ref. 1). In 1959 and 1960, the Institutul de Cercetări Chimice (Chemical Research Institute) conducted research in some

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R/003/60/011/005/003/023
A125/A026

The Utilization of Radioactive Isotopes in the Chemical Industry

large Rumanian plants for determining the losses of valuable products. ICECHIM has also studied the method of measuring the level of compressed liquids. The authors then describe some chemical reactions which took place under the influence of radiation and which resulted in several important products for the chemical industry (Refs. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9): chlorination of hydrocarbons, oxidation of hydrocarbons, sulfochlorination and sulfo-oxidation of hydrocarbons, polymerization of monomers, transploration of different monomers on polymers, irradiation of polymers and cracking of hydrocarbons. The authors give a brief description of all these methods (Refs. 6, 7, 10, 11, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25). The economic efficiency of the use of radioactive isotopes in chemical industry can be appreciated for the following two aspects: 1) utilization of radioactive isotopes for quality control and automation and 2) utilization of radioactive isotopes for the irradiation of chemical systems. The production of radioactive isotopes for the chemical industry in Rumania is of great importance. It can increase the productivity and improve the quality of the products. There are 26 references: 8 Rumanian, 6 Soviet, 8 English, 1 German, 1 French, 1 Belgian and 1 Italian.

Card 2/2

83518

R/003/60/011/005/006/C23

A125/A016

5.3300 B

216100 only 1043

AUTHORS: Drăgut, A.; Ioanid, G.; Drimuş, I.; Stoian, D.; Dumitrescu, V.

TITLE: Ionizing Radiation, ¹⁹as Initiator of the Oxidation Reaction of Para-
raffin

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, 1960, Vol. 11, No. 5, pp. 270 - 275

TEXT: The initiation of the oxidation reaction of hydrocarbons has been examined already several times before (Refs. 1 - 8), including the authors of subject article. Results of laboratory research encouraged the authors to continue this work in order to develop a larger installation. On the basis of the laboratory work, general conclusions could be drawn with regard to the variation of the acidity and saponification indexes in function of different parameters. The results of the experiments are shown (Figs. 1 and 2). Long lasting experiments (15 - 19 h) have also been conducted, the results of which are listed in Table 1. In order to eliminate a series of difficulties arising at establishing the initiation of the oxidation reaction of paraffin in a pilot station, a series of experiments has been conducted. At these experiments the paraffin has been irradiated before starting the oxidation reaction. The results have been

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83518

R/003/60/011/005/006/023

A125/A026

Ionizing Radiation, as Initiator of the Oxidation Reaction of Paraffin

published in a previous work (Ref. 6). The considerations, which have led to the examination of the effect of preliminary irradiation, were of practical nature: a) elimination of stirring in the irradiation zone; b) the absorbed power has been increased by eliminating the stirring. Based on the laboratory results (Refs. 5 - 7) the authors have started the development of a pilot station, which consists of an irradiating installation (Fig. 3), and a 150-kg oxidation installation (Fig. 4). The irradiation has been accomplished with gamma radiation of the fission products contained in the bars of the experimental reactor of the Institutul de Fizică Atomică al Academiei R.P.R. (Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Rumanian Academy) in Bucharest. The results of the experiments conducted in the pilot station are shown in Table 2. Brief reference is made to four different experimental charges. The oxidation has been accomplished in pure oxygen; the results obtained are given in Figure 7. The authors have then taken a 300 g sample from the No. 3 charge. After complete separation and extraction of the non-saponifying matters with gasoline, 87.5 g of fatty acids with an acidity index of 160 mg KOH/g substance have been obtained by scission with hydrochloric acid. After a vacuum distillation at 1 mm Hg, three fractions

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R/003/60/011/005/006/023

A125/A026

Ionizing Radiation, as Initiator of the Oxidation Reaction of Paraffin

have been obtained which are listed in Table 3. These fractions have been chromatographically analyzed to establish the nature and quantity of fatty acids formed by the oxidation process. On the basis of these results obtained in the laboratory and in the pilot station with a Co^{60} source by using the fission products as a radiation source, an application of this initiating procedure on industrial scale is being planned. There are 3 tables, 7 figures and 10 references: 6 Rumanian, 3 Soviet, 1 English.

ASSOCIATIONS: Institutul de Cercetări Chimice (Chemical Research Institute);
Institutul de Fizică Atomică (Institute of Nuclear Physics)

Card 3/3

R/003/60/011/005/009 023
A125/A026

AUTHORS: Bunus, Fl., Engineer; Ioanid, G., Doctor; Popescu, M., Chemist

TITLE: Measurements With Radioactive Isotopes in Chemical Industry

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, 1960, Vol. 11, No. 5, pp. 283 - 287

TEXT: Subject article presents a series of applications of radioactive isotopes in chemical industry, accomplished by the Radiochemical Section of the ICECHIM. Radioactive isotopes can be used as: I) tracers and II) external sources. I) Application of radioactive isotopes used as tracers: a) The Uzinele chimice "Petre Poni" (Chemical Plant) has used ³²P in the production of superphosphates for: 1) checking the homogenation of the paste and 2) determination of the retention time in the mixer. The homogenation of the paste has been checked by introducing sulfuric acid radioactivated with ³²P as traced phosphoric acid. Figure 1 shows the homogenation curve. The retention time has been determined by introducing traced phosphoric acid. Figure 2 presents the curve of the activity variation. On the basis of these examinations, the mixer was modified, thus obtaining some improvements as shown in Figure 3. b) Radioactive isotopes have been used by the Combinatul Chimic "Karl Marx" (Chemical Combine)

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R/003/60/011/005/009/023
A125/A026

Measurements With Radioactive Isotopes in Chemical Industry

in the alumina production, in order to study: 1) the homogenation of the bauxite and limestone paste in the reservoir and 2) the time the material is passing through the kiln. Reference is made to the operation method. Figure 4 shows the homogenation of the bauxite plus limestone paste and Figure 5 the variation of the radioactivity in the clinker kiln, supplied with radioactive paste. Van Zeeland in Norway conducted a similar study. c) A third application of radioactive isotopes was the determination of the operation conditions of rotary kilns in the production of sodium bichromate. Figure 7 presents the determination of the retention time in the furnace by a raw material paste traced with phosphoric acid. d) ^{32}P as traced sodium phosphate has been used by the "Karl Marx" Chemical Combine for the determination of eventual "latex" deposition in the PVC manufacturing process. - II) Utilization of radioactive isotopes as external radiation source: for this purpose the authors worked out a method for determining the hydrogen content in liquid hydrocarbons. The method is based on the great difference between the absorption mass coefficients (μ/ρ) of the atoms of hydrogen and other elements. ^{134}Cs has been used as a radioactive source. The authors then describe an apparatus for the determination of the level of compressed liquids

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R/003/60/011/005/009/023
A125/A026

Measurements With Radioactive Isotopes in Chemical Industry

in closed containers (Fig. 9). The apparatus consists of: a) the counter, the source and the preamplifier, and b) the electronic block. Finally, the advantages of the application of radioactive isotopes is emphasized. There are 9 figures.



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4135/4026

Notes:

THE Setting of the Chemical Industry

Revista de Cultura, 1960, Vol. 11, No. 5, pp. 299 - 302.

the Institute for Radiological Sciences in Research and Chemical Technology, held on November 7 - 8, 1960, organized by Sergei Gitsin - Chairman of Radiological Section, Administrative Council, and by Dr. O. Yegorov and opened by Academician D. D. Oskinnikov, President of the Chemical Section, and by Academician A. A. Kikinev, Director of the Institute of Chemical Physics. The following papers were read: "Production of Radioisotopes in Reactors by Chemical Processes of Radioactive Isotope Concentration" by V. P. Kuznetsov, "Production of Radioisotopes by Chemical Processes in the Reactor of the Institute of Atomic Energy" by A. V. P. Kuznetsov and R. G. Gerasimov, "Principles for Planning and Organization of the Radiological Laboratories of an Institute" presented by the Chemical Section, "The Chemical Factors of Radiating Isotopes with the Aid of Some Chemical Compounds" by V. P. Kuznetsov, "Decomposition within the Laboratory Coexisting Systems of Radioisotopes" by V. G. Gerasimov and A. G. Gerasimov, "Application of Radio-

Case 1/2

[illegible]

IOANID, M.

Serban Voinea, apologist of imperialism. Probleme econ 15 no.10:
87-102 0 '62.

IOANID, N.; BORS, G.; POPA, I.; ZVINCA, E.; PUGHERA, I.

Study of the injurious substances of the air in steel and iron foundries. Rev. igiena microb. epidem., Bucur. No.2:64-68 Apr-June 54.

(AIR POLLUTION

in steel & iron foundries, contaminants, determ. of concentration in air)

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

air-sampling in steel & iron foundries for determ. of concentration of contaminants)

LC HR 10, 16

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their H-6
Application. Safety Engineering. Sanitary Engineering

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 5175
Author : Ioanid N., Bors Gh., Popa I., Zvinca El.,
Stancioiu I.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Toxicological Analysis of the Air in the Pro-
duction of Furfurol.
Orig Pub : Farmacia (Romin.), 1957, 5, No 1, 18-24
Abstract : The analyses have shown that concentrations of
furfurol exceed the maximum permissible. A
number of prophylactic measures are proposed.

Card : 1/1

IOANID, N.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 E-3
RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic Substances
CIA-RDP86-00513R000618620006-2"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 10, 1958, No 32240.
Author : N. Ioanid, Gh. Bors, I. Popa.
Inst : -
Title : New Forensic-Chemical Data Concerning Chloropicrin
Orig Pub : Farmacia (Romin.), 1957, 5, No 4, 295-299
Abstract : Two methods were used for the extraction of chloro-
picrin (I) from organs of a human being, which had committed
suicide by poisoning. These methods were: 1/ treatment of
the organs with steam and 2/ extraction with ethyl alcohol
with a following treatment with steam. The presented re-
sults show that the first method yields better results. No
poison was detected in the cerebrum and spleen. The great-
est amount of I was found in the stomach and its contents
and, in a decreasing order, in the kidneys, liver, intesti-
nes and their contents, blood and lungs. It established at

Card 1/2

IOANID, N., prof.; BORS, G., assist. prof.

Contributions to the toxicological investigation of nicotine.
Rumanian M Rev. no.2:85-87 Ap-Je '60.
(NICOTINE toxicology)

IOANID, N.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Igiena, Vol IX, No 4, Sep-Oct 1961, pp 319-322.

Data: "Distribution of Benzene in a Case of Acute Accidental Poisoning by Inhalation."

Authors:

IOANID, N., -Prof.-

BORS, Gh., -Conf.-

ZVINCA, Elena, -Pharmacist.-

ere 901643 125

IOANID, N.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -Prof.-

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Farmacia, Vol IX, No 7, Jul 1961, pp 434-435.

Data: "Professor Stefan Minovici, Founder of the Chemico-Legal Service."

070 981443

TOANID, N., -Reviewer
FABRE, Rene and TROHAUT, Rene, Authors-
SURNAME, Given Names

2

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -not given-

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Farmacia, Vol IX, No 8, Aug 1961, pp 481-482.

Data: "Treatise on Toxicology", -a review of Précis de Toxicologie.-

[illegible]

ROMANIA

IOANID, N., Professor; BORS, Gh., Lecturer; POPA, I., MD;
ARASESCU, L., Pharmacist.

Toxicology Laboratory of the School of Pharmacy, Bucharest
(Laboratorul de toxicologie al Facultatii de farmacie,
Bucuresti) - (for all)

Bucharest, Farmacia, No 6, Jun 63, pp 349-352

"Application of the Sulfanylamido-chrysoidin-Forming Reaction
/ to Determine the Amount of Chloropicrin in the Air."

4

IOANID, N., prof; BORS, Gh., conf.; STANESCU, Gh., ing.; POPA, I., dr.

Contributions to the problem of degasing cereals subjected
to disinfection with hydrocyanic acid. Pt.1. Ind alim veget
13 no.1:1-5 Ja '62.

1. Decan, Facultatea de farmacie (for Ioanid).
2. Facultatea de farmacie (for Bors).
3. Director din C.S.V.P.A. (for Stanescu).
4. Sef lucrari, Institutul de medicina judiciara (for Popa).

IOANID, N., prof.; BORS, Gh., conf.; STANESCU, Gh., ing.; PAPA, I., dr.

Contributions to the problem of degasing cereals subjected
to disinfection with hydrocyanic acid. Pt.2. Ind alim veget
13 no.2:45-48 F '62.

FRANIS D

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IOANID, P.

Possibility of obtaining mechanical energy, heat, and cold with the aid of a turbine, using the natural pressure of methane. p. 255. STUDII SI CERCETARI DE ENERGETICA. Bucuresti. Vol. 5, no. 3/4, July/Dec. 1955.

SOURCE: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618620006-2"

IOANID, P.

Utilization of the natural pressure of methane for cooling and power purposes
in stationary equipment. p. 287. STUDII SI CERCETARI DE ENERGETICA. Bucuresti.
Vol. 5, no. 3/4, July/ Dec. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, No. 11, November, 1956.

Ioanid, P.

Cooling vortical tube; a cooling vortical device. In Russian. p. 309.

REVUE D'ELECTROTECHNIQUE ET D'ENERGETIQUE. JOURNAL OF ELECTROTECHNICS AND
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Uncl.

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p. 635

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1. Iz 1-oy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (direktor - prof. T. Burgele) Bukharestskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Bol'nitsa Pandur'.

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"The Growth of the Urban Population and the Study of the Networks of Cities."

Bucharest, Natura. Seria Geografie-Geologie, Vol 18, No 5, Sep-Oct 66, pp 13-20.

Abstract [Author's English summary modified]: A descriptive study of the growth of population, particularly urban population, from early times and particularly since the 19th century. Data on the dynamics of urban growth is presented on a world-wide basis, for Europe, for the "people's democratic" countries, and for the various regiunes of Rumania. Includes 6 tables.

1/1

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B 138/B102

AUTHORS: Usmanov, Kh. U., Iosilevich, A. I., Ioanidis, O., Chamayev, V.

TITLE: Effect of electric current on the exchange capacity of ion exchangers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1961, 100, abstract 24B731 (Uzb. khim. zh., no. 2, 1961, 13 - 17)

TEXT: The effect of direct electric current on total exchange capacity was studied in the cationites, KY-1 (KU-1), KY-2 (KU-2), KE-4-Π2 (KB-4-P2) and anionites AH-2Φ (AN-2F), AH-9Φ (AN-9F), ЭДЭ-10Π (EDE-10P), H-O(N-O) and ММГ-1 (MMG-1). In the conditions under review electric current appeared to have no direct effect on the capacity of these resins. This means that ion exchange resins can be used in such electrochemical processes as sorption, concentration and desorption. In a number of cases it was found that, under the effect of the current, processes occurred which were related with ion discharge and gas formation. This caused variation in the exchange capacity of the ion exchangers. The results set out require some elaboration for the choice of ion exchangers
Card 1/2

Effect of electric current on the ...

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and conditions for chemical processes to be carried out on them.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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IOSILEVICH, A.I.; USMANOV, Kh.U.; IOANNIDIS, O.

Phosphorylation of lignin. Uzb. khim. zhur. 7 no.5:61-63 '63.
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Method of equivalent schemes in the study of temporized
relays; also, remarks by G. Moisil. p. 923.
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Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
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Synthesis of schemes with working conditions given
for executive elements. p. 935.
Academia Republicii Populare Romine. COMUNICARILE Bucuresti.
Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 15, No. 12, December 1959.

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IOANIN, G. Synthesis of schemes in which selectors enter. p. 489.

Vol. 8, no. 3, July/Sept. 1956.

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SCIENCE

RUMANIA

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

AUTHOR: Ioanin, G. (Bucharest)

SOV/105-19-9-5/11

TITLE: Synthesis of Systems With Step-by-Step Selectors (Sintez skhem s shagovymi pereklyuchatelyami)

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1958, Vol 19, Nr 9, pp 855-865 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Here the synthesis and the operation of the step-by-step selectors is described. The selector consists of an electromagnetic coil (playing the role of an ordinary relay, for which reason there is a normally closed contact p in the system), of a mechanic device gradually dislocating the wipers, and a contact bank. The number of wipers and contacts in the selector depends on the type of the selector. The activation of the tongue is called the response of the selector. If the operation of the selector is known, the characteristic equation for the selector can be written down. This is a function of its own contact p . Due to its wipers the selector in the system plays the role of a many-position element. It is shown that the operation of the selector can be expressed algebraically. As an example the structure of several systems with step-by-step switches is given. There are 7 figures, 3 tables, and 6 references.

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